

# THE COMET.

Twenty-Fifth Year.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1908.

Whole Number 1257

## "BOB" TO BRYAN

Assures Majority of 30-000 in Tennessee.

## FEELS COUNTRY'S PULSE.

National Democratic Club With Subsidiaries—Speech on Tariff.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 7.—As the result of a visit to William J. Bryan of Senator Bob Taylor, of Tennessee, who is here to deliver a Chattanooga lecture, the national committee of the democratic party, with the concurrence of Mr. Bryan, will soon enter upon a most elaborate plan for ascertaining the sentiment of the country toward their standard-bearer.

This plan contemplates the formation of a national democratic club, with state and county clubs as subsidiaries, whose duty it will be to report to the central organization data favorable or unfavorable to the national ticket. It is proposed also that these clubs shall poll the voters of the United States and every section where the feeling is adverse to the democratic candidates to send literature and speakers.

The proposition regarding the national club promptly appealed to Mr. Bryan, who said that he would not wait for his visit to Chicago in a couple of weeks where he is to confer with prominent men of the party, but would at once take steps to get the national club under way.

Sensor Taylor was accompanied to Fairview by Mayor F. W. Brown, one of Mr. Bryan's staunchest friends and advisers.

"I have been in Kansas, Missouri and Indiana," said Senator Taylor. "To my mind Bryan has a better chance for election than Cleveland did in 1892. I found many republicans in Kansas who told me they would vote for Bryan and as for Indiana, the prospects for democratic success are good."

### TENNESSEE'S VOTE.

He predicted that Tennessee would go democratic by 30,000.

Aside from this, the most important announcement from Fairview was the decision of Mr. Bryan to make an extended speech on the tariff question at Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 21, and to spend the three following days in Chicago in consultation with Chairman Mack and others of the party over the plan of campaign.

When asked whether he had noticed that many of the republican candidates in Nebraska were coming out in favor of the proposition for the guaranty of bank deposits, Mr. Bryan replied that he had been told so.

"It is one of the straws that show which way the wind is blowing," said he.

Mr. Bryan will discuss the subject quite fully in his forthcoming Topeka speech.

Tonight Mr. Bryan gave out for publication his reply to a circular letter sent to business men of the country by James W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, urging them to go to the polls in November and "bury Bryan and Bryanism forever."

Mr. Bryan accuses Mr. Van Cleave of having a narrow idea of what constitutes a business man and enters into an elaborate defense of his policies.

Mr. Bryan declares that the pamphlet of Mr. Van Cleave raises two questions. First, is there anything in the labor plank of the democratic platform to which business men can justly take exception and, second, is the labor question so important to business men as to justify them in ignoring all other issues?

### FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Bryan declares that the provision in the democratic platform for the creation of a labor department with a cabinet officer at its head can not possibly offend business men. He then says:

"The platform draws a distinction between associations of wage earners organized for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions and industrial corporations which act in restraint of trade. The difference between a labor organization and a trust is so apparent that no disinterested person will deny that they should be treated separately. To class the two kinds of organizations together and deal with them under one law is bound to do injustice to one or the other. Surely the business men can have no vital concern in including the labor organizations in the anti-trust laws."

Mr. Bryan then takes up the plank providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. He insists that this can not raise a question of vital concern to business men, because every man has a right to a jury trial. He

## CLINCHFIELD RAILROAD

May Become the Property of a Larger Line in the Near Future.

From the Knoxville Journal and Tribune.

Something has been said one way or another during recent days of the possibility of the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroad, or conjointly the property of the New York Central lines. The talk started in railroad circles over the movement made by the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to build a line which seemed destined to meet the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio railroad now being constructed northward through the coal regions of Southwestern Virginia toward the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

That it is possible that the roads will become a part of a system of larger net work of railroads there is great probability. It was launched by interests which at the time controlled the Seaboard Air Line and its purpose at first was to serve the Seaboard Air Line, but since then the Seaboard Air Line has been in the hands of a receiver, and leaders who once predominated in it, are not so strong, so that it has been concluded that an alliance with the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad would be the most natural thing to be done as the next step and to form the important connections necessary to make the southern road a trunk line.

That there has been nothing definitely done as yet, is certain, but if tendencies are to be regarded, there is a possibility of such a step being taken.

Hot weather. Little clothing. Plenty of water inside and out. Dr. Fairview's Teething Syrup. Babies don't get sick. jing

then says:

"An attempt has been made to raise a false issue in regard to the courts and to make it appear that the demand for trial by jury is an assault upon the integrity of the courts. Those who make this argument might as well insist on abolition of the jury in all cases, for the jury system itself is just as much reflection upon the bench as is the demand for trial by jury in these particular cases."

"But there is another labor plank that Mr. Van Cleave probably has in mind. This is the plank that declares that parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that an injunction should not lie if no industrial dispute were involved."

### DO THEY INSIST?

"Do the business men insist upon impartiality in judicial proceedings? Do they insist that the mere fact that there is an industrial dispute should justify an injunction? That plank does not attempt to interfere with the issue of an injunction where other conditions justify it, but it does oppose the issue of an injunction merely for the purpose of bringing the court into the discussion of an industrial dispute."

"Mr. Van Cleave asserts that this plank refuses a class spirit and constitutes a demand for 'class favors.' But this is not true. It is a declaration that the writ of injunction should not be used for the purpose of creating a class or favoring a class. The laboring men resent an attempt to discriminate against them in favor of any other class."

Mr. Bryan, in conclusion, declares that Mr. Van Cleave does the business men an injustice in assuming that his waking hours are filled with fears of the wage earner, and that his night's rest is broken by imaginary disputes with those who toil.

### CONDUCT OF CAMPAIGNS.

That Mr. Bryan proposes to a considerable extent to conduct his own campaign for the presidency was disclosed here today when he announced that he would spend three days in Chicago beginning Aug. 22. The democratic headquarters will be in full swing by that time and it is Mr. Bryan's intention to meet and confer with Chairman Mack and other leaders of his party and give them the benefit of his counsel.

Another speaking date has been arranged by Mr. Bryan. He will leave on the morning of August 12 for Des Moines, where he will discuss the tariff question. That night he will proceed to Chicago. After his three days' stay in the latter city he will go on to Indianapolis to attend the notification ceremonies of John Kern, which will occur on the 25. On the return trip he will speak on the 27 at Topeka, arriving in Lincoln the next day. The reception accorded Judge Alton B. Parker in Los Angeles last night when he delivered an address strongly supporting Bryan and Kern was a source of much pleasure to Mr. Bryan. It was the expectation that Judge Parker, in response to an invitation from the democratic nominee, would stop in Lincoln on his way east, but Judge Parker wrote that before the invitation was received he had planned to go home by another route. He, however, pledged his services during the campaign and will make numerous speeches

## GOV. M. R. PATTERSON

Reported He Will Be a Candidate for Senate

## HIS WIFE IS AMBITIOUS

She is Said to Hope to See Him a Figure in National Politics.

Malcolm R. Patterson, recently nominated to succeed himself as governor of Tennessee, will be a candidate for the United States senate, to succeed James B. Frazier, at the expiration of the latter's tenure of office, says a Nashville dispatch to the St. Louis Republic. That this is the ambition of the governor is known by his political friends and advisors. Already plans have been set on foot to insure his elevation to the senate.

The determination of Gov. Patterson to make the race for the United States senate is said to be due in large part to the persuasions of his young wife, who is said to be exceedingly ambitious for the political preferment of her distinguished husband. She wanted him to be governor a second time, and it is believed that a senatorial toga is not the maximum of the political dreams with which she has surrounded her husband.

She would see him a figure in national politics, with the highest gift of all for his prize.

During the present gubernatorial campaign Mrs. Patterson followed her husband over the state, traveling with him night and day, sitting with him in the councils of his party when the battle was being mapped out and planned, counseling him in private, using her woman's wit and beauty to accomplish his desires.

Mrs. Patterson is a bride of only seven months. Her marriage to the governor on December 7 of last year was the social event of the winter season in the state. As Mary Russell Gardner she was known as one of the most beautiful women in Tennessee. As the wife of the governor she is one of the most charming and gracious mistresses that the Tennessee capitol ever has known. Mrs. Patterson is a wealthy woman in her own right. Her brother, Russell Gardner, is a St. Louis, Mo., millionaire. Her family is prominent throughout the state, as is that of the governor also.

## REV. CROUCH HAS RESIGNED

Pastor of the Central Christian Church Since its Organization.

Rev. W. P. Crouch, pastor of the Central Christian church, has tendered his resignation, the matter being made public at that church on last Sunday.

Rev. Crouch has been in the city nearly five years, and was one of the organizers of the splendid church over which he has presided as pastor. For some time he preached in the Bristol, Tenn., court house, and until Sunday-school room of the present church was built. Then services were held there until the main auditorium was erected.

During the pastorate of Rev. Crouch a large church organization has been built up, and a splendid church building, costing several thousand dollars, has been erected. The pastor and his family have been much beloved by the Bristol people, and their departure from the city will be met with regret.

Rev. Crouch has been re-called to Athens, Ala., to preside over the Christian church in that place, his home and charge before coming to Bristol.

Rev. Crouch and family will leave here about September 1st for their former southern home.—Bristol News.

### CHICKENS BY ELECTRICITY.

Chickens are now hatched by electricity. An exhibit of an electric incubator in operation was recently made in a window of the office of the Yonkers Electric Light & Power Company. The device is simply the intelligent application of electricity by which heat is generated, and the temperature is regulated by a thermostat, which, as the temperature rises, expands and cuts off the electric current. An incandescent light within a glass dome, which surmounts the device, automatically goes out, thus reducing the temperature to the necessary degree.

"My wife is all trigged out in her Sunday clothes."

"You are lucky."

"Why?"

"Because she is not attired like my wife."

"How is she?"

"All trigged out with her fighting clothes on."

## OTHER GOVERNORS

Will Be Invited to Nashville by Gov. M. R. Patterson.

The chief executives of eight adjoining states will be invited to Nashville by Gov. M. R. Patterson to participate in the exercises incident to the inauguration of "Governors' Day" at the Tennessee state fair, which will be Thursday, September 24.

The management of the fair has notified Gov. Patterson of the celebration and has asked his co-operation in securing the presence of the governor from each of the state adjoining Tennessee; consequently invitations will be issued to Govs. Pindall, Arkansas; Comer, Alabama; Smith, Georgia; Wilson, Kentucky; Noel, Mississippi; Folk, Missouri; Glenn, North Carolina, and Swanson, Virginia.

### The Deadliest Gun.

One of the Maxims has recently invented a gun which he is afraid of. It makes no noise, and ought to be called the Assassin's Favorite. But a young Englishman in New York has invented a quick-firing gun which can shoot 50,000 half-inch steel bullets a minute, and kill at 2,000 feet, or nearly 700 yards. It is noiseless, powderless, and as simple as a toy. The little ten-inch model in a test hit a target forty feet away, every ball striking within a radius of five-eighths of an inch. The 400 buck-shot looked like a white thread as they passed through the air. A six-foot gun, on the same model, weighing 500 pounds and capable of being transported on an automobile, could do no more deadly execution in a few minutes than the two great armies of Grant and Lee accomplished at Gettysburg in three days. There is no limit to its capacity. It can discharge bullets faster than can be fed. This new engine of death is worth considering. An account of it says:

"Patton came to New York four years ago with the idea of the quick-firing gun in his mind. Just before his departure from England he had witnessed the breaking of a fly-wheel. He made a study of the wheel and the cause of the accident, and he discovered the great centrifugal force, which is the secret of his new gun—if anything about it can be called secret, for it is so simple a child could understand it. It has only ten parts, and all are exposed. 'This machine does not require powder, and it does not get hot,' said Patton. 'A six-foot gun will weigh only 500 pounds and cost \$800. My gun can fire more bullets than it can be fed. There has been a lot of talk about getting a gun to fire 1,000,000 balls an hour but where would they get the 1,000,000 balls?'

"The Maxim gatling gun, now in use by the United States army, requires shells and can only be used for fifteen minutes. During that fifteen minutes, too, it has to be cooled by water. The Maxim gun weighs more than twice as much as mine and costs twice as much, to say nothing of the cost of the shells. In this we use only bullets."

"While this gun could shoot 50,000 bullets a minute, it is doubtful if it would ever be called upon to do that. It is not likely that an army's facilities for supplying the ammunition would be equal to more than 10,000 or 20,000. 'It does not require a barrel, but can be accurately aimed with a rod, and on a universal carriage could sweep any field. I have demonstrated that by handing newspapers along an eight-foot line. By swinging the model the bullets out the paper as clean as if it had been done by shears.'

"There is no intricate mechanism about the gun, so nothing can get out of order. The bullets also serve as ball-bearings and increase the speed of the discharge."

In a word, the bullets are drawn in a vacuum, carried with tremendous force around the cylinder and then expelled with such force that a half-ounce ball has a 600-foot pull.

So far none of the government experts have seen the model. Young Patton says he is an American now, and that the United States will have the first chance to accept it.

The effect of such a weapon in war and in peace can not be calculated. Eventually war will be made impossible by the deadliness of its engines.—Nashville American.

### Tennessee Militia Aid.

Washington, Aug. 9.—In accordance with the provisions of law, Tennessee gets, in the appropriation of \$2,000,000 by act of June 23, 1906, appropriating money for the militia of the states and territories, \$35,335.69 for arms, equipment and camp purposes and \$11,778.56 for promotion of rifle practice.

Church—Did you ever work for a railroad company?

Gotham—Well, yes; I've tried to open the car windows.—Yonkers Statesman.

Expectant Heir—Oh, doctor, is there any hope for me?

Cynical Doctor—Which? Of your uncle's recovery or his money?—Baltimore American.

## VANCE AND TAYLOR.

Aided Each Other in the Civil War Days.

## VANCE WAS SOUTHERNER.

Befriended Taylor, Who in Time of Trouble Came to His Assistance.

R. N. Price in Knoxville Sentinel.

Gen. Vance was a native of Buncombe county, N. C., and Col. Taylor of Carter county, Tenn. Gen. Vance was always a layman of the church, but a great church worker—a man of great spiritual usefulness. Col. Taylor was a local Methodist preacher, but also an active politician. Vance was a Confederate colonel, and later a brigadier-general. After the Civil war he represented the Eighth congressional district of North Carolina in congress for a number of years—being a man of great popularity. He has also the distinction of being an elder brother of Senator Zebulon B. Vance—a man of fame as statesman and orator. Col. Taylor was a preacher of Ciceronian eloquence, who held campaigning crowds spell-bound for two hours at a time. He had some of the elements of the orator in a higher degree than either of his distinguished sons, Senator Robert L. Taylor and ex-Congressman A. A. Taylor. As a political stumpster he had few equals in the nation. He had a fine command of language, a brilliant fancy, and a delivery gracefully impassioned and powerful. Thoughts that breathe and words that burned flowed from his great loving heart in floods of light that convinced and captivated his auditors. After the war Col. Taylor represented his district in congress for a term, and had some good executive opportunities.

Early in the war Col. Vance was ordered with his regiment to Carter county, Tenn., to hold down the union men of that section, who were restless. The regiment was camped near the home of Col. Taylor. Vance's scouts, hearing that Taylor was an influential union man, attempted to arrest him, so that he fled to the woods for safety. Indeed he believed that his life was in danger, although he was more than willing to remain at his elegant home, conducting himself as a peaceable citizen. But becoming tired of his living-out experiences, he one day came to Col. Vance's headquarters and surrendered, asking for protection. After salutations had passed, (for the men were old friends,) Col. Taylor said: "Col. Vance, my life is in danger, and I have come to you to ask protection." Col. Vance replied, "Colonel, if I send you to Knoxville it may go hard with you, for they do not know you there as I do. I will therefore call a court-martial and put you on your trial." The court-martial was organized, charges were preferred against Col. Taylor, evidence was adduced, and the trial resulted in an acquittal; wherefore Col. Vance gave Col. Taylor protection papers, and ordered his men not to disturb him. This gave him immunity from annoyance for some time; but as the war went on and excitement and bitterness increased, it became too hot for Col. Taylor in East Tennessee and he found it convenient to take his family and pass through the lines. He settled his family in New Jersey, I believe, without money and without occupation, he soon heard the growl of the wolf at the door. After a few days' absence he returned one day to find his wife in tears. She said to him, "My dear, our last ration is on the table, and I know not where the next is to come from." Taylor was a man who readily felt the contagion of sorrow, and he made it convenient to go down town and get away from the tears of his wife, but not till after he had said, "Don't weep, my dear, the Lord will provide." While down town he called at the postoffice and found a letter for Mrs. Taylor. When she opened it she found that it contained a check for her for one thousand dollars, from certain persons in Boston, who had learned that Col. Taylor and his family were refugees. She was asked to accept it as a small token of sympathy. She went again, but now for joy, saying, "If the Lord will forgive me for distracting Him, I will never distrust Him again!"

After remaining in East Tennessee for some time, Col. Vance was ordered to other sections of the country and was in the battle of Murfreesboro, where he had his horse killed under him, and where he succeeded to the command of Gen. Rains' brigade on the fall of that officer in that fight. He later commanded the department of Western North Carolina.

He and a small raiding force were captured by a superior force near Sevierville, Tenn., and sent to prison. While in the north, Col. Taylor called

## GOV. PATTERSON ACCEPTS.

Will be the Orator of the Day in Chattanooga on Labor Day.

Gov. M. R. Patterson will be in Chattanooga on Labor Day, which is September 7 and the first Monday of the month. He has written President Hamilton, of the Central Labor Union, and Representative Gus Groner that he will accept their invitation and make a speech there on that day.

Gov. Patterson had numerous invitations to speak on Labor Day and chose Chattanooga from them all. He has just returned from Memphis and Union City, where he and Mrs. Patterson have spent some time. They leave at once for Dawson Springs, Ky., where they will spend the remainder of their vacation.

"Mrs. Wigwag is a great church worker, isn't she?"

"You bet she is. She worked me for \$10 worth of tickets for a strawberry festival."—Philadelphia Record.

"Ah, pretty lady!" exclaimed the fortune teller, "you have come to find your future husband?"

"Not much," replied the pretty lady, "I've come to learn where my present husband is when he's absent."—Philadelphia Press.

## GIGGLING GIRLS.

Should Learn to Smile and Get Credit for Wisdom for It.

If half the girls knew how silly they looked and sounded when they constantly giggled, they would stop it. Learn to smile; not giggle.

Nothing is more infectious and charming than a good laugh; but very few people know how to laugh. It is as rare in life as it is on the stage.

A giggle usually comes from nervousness. A girl will giggle when she can not think of anything to say or when she is trying to be at ease in company.

She will giggle when a boy meets her and says "Good morning." She will giggle when he says "Good-by." She is only nervous, but she appears silly.

It is no wonder that young men speak with utter scorn of the giggling girl. They seem to think her the least attractive maiden on earth; it is trying to attempt to hold any kind of conversation with a girl who will punctuate her every remark with giggles.

It is not always possible to know, at first thought, whether or not you are one of the girls who giggles. Stop and think about it. Watch yourself the next time you are with anyone. See whether this senseless trick is a part of your social equipment. If it is, take any heroic means to strangle that giggle until it is dead.

Far better be silent; you may then get the credit of wisdom that you have not got. Better than all, if you don't know how to give a cheery, musical, spontaneous laugh, then try your best to learn how to smile.

Do not let yourself give a weary smile for that is the result of effort and self-consciousness; but anything is better than a silly giggle.—New York Times.

ed at the white house, and asked to see the president. The orderly informed him that the president was busy and could not see him. He handed the orderly his card endorsed, "N. G. Taylor, of East Tennessee," and requested him to hand it to Mr. Lincoln. In a few moments the orderly returned saying that Mr. Lincoln wished him to take a seat, as he wished to see him. In a few moments the president came and heartily greeted his old friend. He asked Col. Taylor how it was going with the union men in East Tennessee, and as the colonel proceeded with his story, Mr. Lincoln would weep, and occasionally interrupt him with an anecdote suggested by incidents of the narrative; for the humorous and the lachrymose were near neighbors in Mr. Lincoln's make up. Among stories told by Col. Taylor was that of Col. Vance's court-martial. This story deeply affected Mr. Lincoln, and while his tears were flowing freely, Col. Taylor, referring to Gen. Vance, said, "And now, Mr. President, this man is your prisoner!" Mr. Lincoln bounded to his feet and replied, "He shall be released!" Orders were accordingly issued for the parole of Gen. Vance, with the privilege of going anywhere within the federal lines to collect money and clothing for the confederate prisoners. Gen. Vance accordingly spent the remainder of the war in this delightful service, meeting with success, and having extended to him many courtesies and warm tokens of friendship from officials and private families in the northern states. Such amenities as those I have mentioned were creditable to the parties involved; they possessed something of the morally sublime, and such magnanimous conduct is the circumstance indicated that there was life in the land yet, and that the time had not yet come to number the American nation among the things that were.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Austin Not Party to Reported Conference

## FORMIDABLE TO TILLMAN.

Knows Nothing of Purported Deal With Patterson Leaders.

From the Knoxville Sentinel.

R. W. Austin, republican candidate for congress, denies any connection with the reported conference in this city of Col. Duncan B. Cooper and G. D. Lancaster, the former of Nashville and the latter of Chattanooga, which is reported to have taken place in this city on the 3d instant with friends of the Honk wing of the republican party. Mr. Austin regrets that his name should have been mentioned in connection with the reported conference. He is not able to deny or affirm that any conference was held. He was in Blount county and did not return to the city until Monday.

The report as sent to Nashville from this city is that Messrs. Cooper and Lancaster, who are intimate advisers of Gov. M. R. Patterson, came to this city and conferred with the Honk leaders in regard to a reported deal by which it is sought to prevent the nomination of democratic candidates for congress in the Second district, to nominate two republican candidates for governor; for the Honk republicans to support Mr. Patterson for governor, and for Patterson democrats in return to support Mr. Austin. Further, that the republican candidates for the legislature in November be swapped off the interest of the democratic legislative candidates.

Investigation today revealed the fact that John C. Honk attended no such conference. He was then in Louisville and will not be in the city until Wednesday.

When asked about the reported conference Mr. Austin said:

"The first information I had of the alleged meeting was on reading today's issue of the Journal and Tribune. I left Knoxville early Saturday morning in company with J. B. Smith for Blount county in the interest of the Knoxville Power Co. We remained in Blount county until Monday morning, arriving in Knoxville at 9 o'clock. I have never had a word or line with or from Messrs. Cooper and Lancaster on political matters in my life. In fact, am not even acquainted with Mr. Cooper. I have made no combination, nor authorized any one in my name, with Gov. Patterson or any of his representatives."

### Dream of Country Life Dispelled.

Charley Sellers used to be somewhat of a harvester, says the Indianapolis News. Fifteen years ago he went with threshing machines and participated in the arduous toil and the accompanying jolity of the erstwhile happy harvest. He has two large scars on his hands of proof that he got too close to the band-cutter.

A dream of country life was dispelled recently when he telephoned to his brother-in-law, W. O. Latta, in Morgan county, near Mooresville, and expressed a desire to go and help thresh the ripened grain.

"I'll come down and hold sacks, if I can't do anything else, he remarked over the telephone.

"That's all done by machinery now," came the answer.

"Well, then, I can feed the machine," he said.

"We got a self-feeder," came back over the wire.

"Anyhow, I guess I can get busy with a pitchfork," said Sellers.

There was a laugh and the information that the straw was stacked by a blowing machine.

"Well," answered Sellers, the last straw of anticipation broken, "I guess I can get in on the big harvest-time dinner."

"No," came the reply, "the job is let by contract; the men all bring their dinner. We don't have to cook for the help."

The city-dweller who had been weaned away from the farm was nonplussed when this last illusion was dispelled.

"I'm coming down, anyhow," he said defiantly. "I can sit back and smoke a cigar with you while your machinery gives an exhibition of what times used to be."

"Why did Bink's widow feel so indignant at his funeral?"

"The members of his volunteer hose company sent him a floral fire extinguisher."—Judge.

Grip sufferers should take Miller's Nerve.